

# ARMY

# News and notes of the Service in Hawaii and Elsewhere

# NAVY

## AMERICANS AT TAMPOCOOED LIVES TO FOREIGN WARSHIPS

Story Just Told of Incident in April Two Years Ago Gives Inside Information

With affairs in the Mexican situation augmented of late by the sending of American troops south of the border, the Tampico incident, which occurred just two years ago this month, is again brought to mind. In an editorial review of Henry Reuter's story in the March Metropolitan, the Portland Oregonian says:

"So carefully has Secretary Daniels avoided that policy of 'piffles publicity,' says the Oregonian, 'which was promised by President Wilson, that not until now, two years after the event, has the true story of the events at Tampico, Mexico, in April, 1914, become known. There was good reason, from the standpoint of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Daniels, for this concealment. The story is one of civilian officials pushing to one side the men who by training were qualified to deal with such a situation and giving direct orders on movement of ships involving questions of naval strategy. Far worse, it is a story of American ships ordered to scuttle from a town where thousands of American lives were imperiled by an infuriated Mexican mob and by rival Mexican armies which agreed only in hatred of Americans. In spite of repeated appeals from Admiral Mayo, who was in command on the ground, and from United States Consul Miller, the American squadron was ordered to withdraw and the Americans owed their rescue to British and German ships."

Story Fully Verified.  
The story is told, with full verification by means of official wireless messages, by Henry Reuter in the March Metropolitan.

"When the Dolphin's boat crew was arrested on April 10, 1914, by Huerta's soldiers, that ship, the Chester and the Des Moines were anchored at Tampico, which is seven miles up the narrow Panuco river. They were cleared for action, with men sleeping at the guns. The battleships Connecticut and Minnesota were outside, drawing too much water to enter the river. About 500 American oil men were in the neighboring oil regions and four of Huerta's gunboats were shelling the rebel positions outside the city. British, German and Dutch warships were in the river. Admiral Mayo had not been informed of the government's policy, the advice of the general board was not sought and Mr. Daniels, the country editor and politician, ran things himself.

Demand 'Rouses Wrath'.  
"Mayo's demand for a national salute to wipe out the insult to the flag set Tampico boiling and on April 11 he sent this message, 'Anti-American feeling very strong' and the next day he followed it up with, 'Much alarmed,' but added that he could 'take and hold Tampico,' at least temporarily. Knowing the situation, his superiors, Admirals Badger and Fletcher, advised Daniels on April 20: 'Mayo should not leave river until salute is disposed of.'

"When the news of the seizure of Vera Cruz on April 21 reached Tampico, the Mexicans were inflamed with rage and shouted, 'Death to the gringos,' in the Plaza.

Departure Order Given.  
"But at 3 p. m. on April 20 Daniels had wireless to Fletcher at Vera Cruz:

"Mayo ordered proceed Vera Cruz all ships except Des Moines."

"Fletcher repeated the order to Mayo and, not understanding its purpose, asked 'Request verification' of the department.

"Mayo on April 20 sent this emphatic message to Daniels:

"Fear that our ships leaving Tampico will result in loss American citizens' lives, property, due insulting anti-American feeling. Position Des Moines and American citizens of vicinity will be untenable. Therefore, request repetition and orders before leave Tampico."

Protest Is Entered.  
"During the night Miller boarded the Dolphin and protested to Mayo against the squadron's departure. At 7:40 next morning Mayo sent this further protest to Daniels:

"American consul at Tampico has protested to me against departure of ships, see his despatch. Request authority remain Tampico until his answer is received."

"But on that day Mayo received four additional orders to leave the river and at 10:20 p. m. this final confirmation was sent:

"Badger confirms order sent you today relative movements ship. Expedite."

Daniels Remains Silent.  
"He left the river, but, learning of the occupation of Vera Cruz on that day, he was in doubt whether a state of war existed between the United States and Mexico, and on April 22 sent this message to Daniels:

"I request that I be given definite information as to the status of the relations between the United States and Mexico."

"Later in the day he sent another despatch reading:

"Does state of war exist? Can gunboats be fired upon?"

"But Daniels didn't answer. Germany to Rescue."

"When Mayo left the river to lie off the coast eight miles away, a mob stormed the Southern hotel, where the Americans had taken refuge, and the men stood at the windows ready with their few arms to defend the women

and children whom their own government had deserted. Finally Captain Koehler of the German cruiser Dresden threatened to land sailors, saying to Gen. Zaragoza: 'I give you 15 minutes to establish order.' The rules were ordered out, the mob dispersed and German sailors put American citizens on board a German ship, but not until Mexicans on the wharf had robbed them of arms and money. From the Dresden they were transferred to the British cruiser Hermione and the tanker Elzorro.

Americans in Danger.  
"The Americans on the Huasteca Oil Company's property had taken refuge in the superintendent's bungalow, whence they communicated by cable with Mayo and Miller. Mexicans cut the telephone cable and the runabout Zaragoza threatened to shell the bungalow and to set fire to the oil tanks.

"The Americans took refuge on the company's yacht, Wakiva, flying the American flag. The Mexicans threatened to sink the yacht, but were prevented by an officer of the Hermione, who hoisted the British flag on the Wakiva. The yacht then took the refugees to the American ships outside the river's mouth.

"No answer having been received from Daniels to Mayo's message asking whether a state of war existed and whether he might fire on the gunboats, Fletcher gave Mayo permission to return up the river and the latter signaled to the Hermione:

"Inform Gen. Zaragoza I am coming up for the sole purpose to take off refugees."

Briton Gives Advice.  
"The Briton replied that he was able to handle the situation and that the coming of the Americans might cost the lives of all foreigners. Mayo accepted this view and on April 22 sent this despatch to Badger:

"Consul reports anti-American demonstration and rioting in Tampico. Protection urgently needed. Have answered as follows: 'To effect any movement on our part would increase disorder and aggravate situation.' Have urgently requested increased force."

Daniels Shifts Blame.  
"That was true of the situation after the American ships had left the river, but not of the earlier situation. It was Daniels' order to desert them five times repeated which put their lives in jeopardy. Yet Daniels in a bulletin dated April 28 ignored his orders to Mayo to leave Tampico and Mayo's plans to be permitted to remain there, and he used the despatch last quoted as a pretext for the false statement that 'Admiral Mayo decided that it was in the best interests of Americans at Tampico that his forces should not be at Tampico.'

"The entire record is a shameful story of abandonment of American citizens to the mercy of a furious Mexican mob. The shame of it is only heightened by the fact that these Americans owed their rescue to the ships of other nations after those of their own nation had been ordered to desert them."

GUINERY OF PACIFIC FLEET IS EXCELLENT

Naval officers at San Diego are gratified, according to coast papers, over records made by vessels of the Pacific fleet at elementary and battle practice this year. Both the Maryland, which has been in Honolulu for several trips, and the Cleveland scored good results.

In the recent tryouts the Maryland scored 16 hits out of 17 shots in elementary practice and the Cleveland 15 out of 16 shots. In battle practice the latter cruiser made 32 hits in 40 shots.

It was announced that in torpedo practice off San Pedro the destroyer Stewart scored two hits in as many shots while steaming at a speed of 20 knots. The range was between 2500 and 4000 yards. Other vessels of the fleet also made good averages. The Stewart made a perfect score at both night and day torpedo practice, and probably will be awarded the trophy pennant for 1915-16, according to naval officers.

KILLS SELF AFTER 14 YEARS IN NAVY

T. B. Vetterli, chief water tender of the United States navy, who passed through Honolulu in April on the transport Thomas en route from Manila to the mainland, killed himself in a saloon in San Francisco a few nights after his arrival there.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle, Vetterli told his friends goodbye with the words, "Well, so long, boys, I'm going." The water tender was unmarried and had been in the navy 14 years.

MILITARY AVIATOR TO FLY ACROSS CONTINENT

For the purpose of demonstrating an electric automatic stabilizer, Oscar A. Brindley, military aviator at San Diego, Cal., has announced that he will attempt a flight from that city or Los Angeles to New York City. A. J. Macy, an electrical engineer of Chicago, is the man named to accompany Brindley. The flight will begin about May 15. It is believed that Brindley's specially constructed machine will develop 115 miles an hour.

## A Soldier Cartoonist's View of It



## NATIONAL GUARD NEWS

Orders issued at headquarters of the National Guard, make the following discharges:

Rt. Q. M. Sgt. Vivian Newell, 1st Infantry, physical disability.  
Cook C. M. Bowen, Pvt. L. V. Canario, Pvt. C. W. Girvin, Pvt. H. N. Guesner, Pvt. R. A. Howes, Pvt. William Kukawa, all of Company B, 1st Infantry, for removal of residence.

Pvt. W. H. Patten and Pvt. F. Zaulig, Company B, 1st Infantry, for inability to attend drills.

Cook Harry H. Howard, Company D, 1st Infantry, physical disability.

Pvt. Dickson Nott, Company D, removal of residence.

The following men of Company A, 2nd Infantry, for inability to attend drills: Pvt. Epifanio Sanchez, Pvt. Severino S. Serel, Pvt. Juan de la Cerna, Pvt. Anastasio Cabanasag, Pvt. Laureano Cabillo, Pvt. Francisco Caranto, Pvt. Francisco P. Escaluna, Pvt. Ramon Guillermo, Pvt. Estanislao Mendonza, Pvt. Hermogues Miro, Pvt. Bartolome Oayan, Pvt. Marcelo Pabros, Pvt. Francisco Sridan, Pvt. Damascio Buntan, Pvt. Emiliano Ferrer, Pvt. Sotero Reate, Pvt. Pedro Suleria, Pvt. Francisco Haw, Pvt. Jose D. Ferrer, Pvt. Dionisio Tobli.

The following men of Company A, 3rd Infantry, for removal of residence: Pvt. Catalino Segura, Pvt. Eli no Bascon, Pvt. Conon Bussing, Pvt. Silvestre Parido, Pvt. Pio Acejo, Pvt. Epifanio Bispo, Pvt. Juan Bonete.

The following men from Company A, 3rd Infantry, for removal of residence: Pvt. Charles A. Pogue, Pvt. George H. Kathe.

The foregoing are honorable discharges. Other discharges are as follows: Pvt. R. L. Jenkins, Company B, 1st Infantry, non-attendance at drills.

Sherman M. Markiewicz and Pvt. James Sherman of Company B, 1st Infantry, for the good of the service.

Pvt. Frank W. Grose, Pvt. James B. Howard and Pvt. Elmer Watson, Company D, 1st Infantry, for non-attendance at drills.

Pvt. Alfonso Caranza, Pvt. Martin Joseph, and Pvt. Faustino Olanday, Company A, 2nd Infantry, for the good of the service.

Pvt. Henry Kalewa, Pvt. Samuel Makana, and Pvt. Charles Deleagado, Company A, 3rd Infantry, for the good of the service.

Pvt. J. W. Perry, Company A, 4th Infantry, for the good of the service.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT TO DO MAPPING WORK IN UPPER CALIFORNIA

Officers and men of the Hawaiian Department, who have just completed annual mapping work on the island of Oahu, will be interested in the work of the Western Department which is now in progress in the northern part of the state. Company F, 2nd Battalion of Engineers, from Vancouver Barracks, Washington, is working with the California troops during the period.

The work this summer will be mostly confined to Northern California. The purpose of the work is to provide the department with full and comprehensive data on all the coast country of value from a military standpoint.

The field stations of work, together with the officers and the number of men detailed to each are as follows: First Lieut. Dabney O. Elliott and 12 enlisted men to Eureka; 2nd Lieut. Edwin R. Kimble and 27 enlisted men to Willits; Sergt. Ray Perrin and 13 enlisted men to Alderpoint; Sergt. Leo Gruzka and 26 enlisted men to Ukiah.

## GREEN STOCKINGS AT PUNAHOU TO BE CLEVER SHOW

[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence] OAHU COLLEGE, May 6.—"Green Stockings," which is to be presented by the Punahou Dramatic club on next Friday evening, May 12, in Charles R. Bishop Hall, promises to be a fine show.

Under the careful direction of Miss Maud Hastings the cast is swinging into smooth action. There have been several complete rehearsals without a hitch in the lines and the dress rehearsals have been begun. The dress rehearsal of Thursday night was very successful and it bespeaks a good performance, worthy of a record audience.

Katie Singlehurst as Celia, the heroine of "Green Stockings," is proving of rare talent. Her acting is quite spontaneous and she assumes the role of Celia with ease and delightful delineation.

Another especially fine part is that of Celia's American Aunt Ida. Elizabeth Hobdy is playing this part in admirable fashion. She is able to give the warm, whole-souled reading required by the character and she makes a splendid contrast to the bloodless and conventional English characters.

John Gifford has a difficult part—that of the involved hero, an English military officer—and he is playing it very well. He supports Katie Singlehurst well in their scenes, so that those bugaboos of all amateurs—the love scenes—are handled in good taste and lack of self-consciousness.

Harvey Hitchcock as Tarver, a self-conceited, harmless young swell, is a comedy in himself. His lines are capable of a lot of individual interpretation and pantomiming and Hitchcock is making the most of the opportunity. The other members of the cast well deserve especial commendation.

There is every indication that the play will be of exceptional merit and entertainment.

Argentine last year produced 275,000 barrels of oil.

THEORY OF A CENTRAL SUN AND ROTATING EARTH WAS CONCEIVED BY A GREEK PHILOSOPHER 500 YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

IS OUR ARMY SOCKLESS?

Wisconsin factories, which have been busy for two years making socks for soldiers in Europe, will have a chance to do the same for Uncle Sam. The Fox River Valley Knitting Company of Appleton has received an inquiry whether it could work day and night for the government, and how many socks it could turn out.

Other state plants are getting the same inquiries.

Where Shall Your New Home Be?

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## GUN SHY YOUTHS TURNED INTO FINE MARKSMEN AT WINTHROP

How Uncle Sam takes raw recruits for the Eastern division of the Marine Corps and turns them out into first class marksmen is told in an interesting way by John R. Cox in the Popular Mechanics Magazine for May, the article being a description of the Marine Rifle Range at Winthrop, Maryland. He says in part:

"An inconspicuous speck on the newer maps serves to denote the location of Winthrop, Md. A bold headland jutting on the Potomac River, between two of its tributaries, it attracts little notice from the thousands of passengers on that picturesque stream, a two-and-a-half-hour sail below Washington. Yet, despite its modest position in the atlas, Winthrop is a significant factor in our system of military effectiveness, for it is the base of small-arms marksmanship of the United States Navy and Marine Corps."

"Winthrop derives its name from a former assistant secretary of the navy, Beekman Winthrop, who did much to encourage the promotion of small-arms shooting in the marine corps. The tract, comprising 1,100 acres, was formerly known by the unimpeachable name of Stump's Neck, but since it has been given the dignity of a government station, it is officially designated as the Marine Rifle Range, Winthrop. Its isolation affords ideal facilities for the work in which it is engaged."

"Every newly enlisted man in the eastern division of the marine corps must undergo the course at Winthrop, and qualify before he is assigned to general service. As these recruits mostly come from the interior with little or no previous experience with the rifle, they have a great deal to learn; but two weeks of intensive instruction works wonders with them, and they are sent to marine detachments with an excellent working knowledge of the use of small arms, and no longer 'gun-shy.'"

"But Winthrop is not merely a rifle range. It is also a school for coaches in rifle and revolver shooting; and it is there that the foundation is laid for small-arms practice in both the sea-going services of the United States' fighting force. Sailors, from chief petty officer to ordinary seaman, are detailed from naval vessels in squads of ten men each during periods when they can best be spared from their respective ships without interference with the ship work."

"But the activities at Winthrop are not confined to the instruction of marine recruits and the education of small-arms coaches. The range is open to all who desire to learn to shoot, and civilians are welcomed if they evince a sufficient interest in the serious business in which the station is engaged. High-school cadets, militiamen, shooting clubs, and other organizations, as well as individual citizens, may go to Winthrop and be instructed in the art of shooting. They are assigned coaches who teach them how to handle the rifle and revolver, and they fire the regular courses. They are supplied with guns and accessories for shooting; more than that, they are equipped with shooting clothes, and are even given a nominal pay of 30 cents a day, with tent, mattress, and blankets free. This feature of Winthrop is already attracting the attention of the young men of Wash-

ington, and it is predicted that by next season there will be no lack of applicants for the privilege which the range affords."

"The training of civilians to shoot is in a secure experimental, but if it proves popular, as it now promises, the work will probably be extended. The routine of instruction at Winthrop is very simple. The men attend school daily except Sundays and legal holidays. A regular program of lessons is followed, covering navy small-arms firing regulations, the marine corps and army test-books. The practical school work includes, among other things, the task of taking apart and putting together, under instruction, the parts of rifles, automatic pistols, machine guns, and 3-in. field guns."

"Sailors under instruction shoot not only the regular navy-qualification courses, but also those of the army, with pistol, machine gun, collective fire, national-match course, long-range firing, etc. They perform all coaching in navy courses, even when the marines fire, and they are also sometimes employed in coaching in the army courses."

Fort Shafter Notes

[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence] FORT SHAFTER, May 6.—A new general court-martial has been appointed to meet at the fort on Monday, May 8. Maj. William Weigel, 2d Infantry, is president of the court, and 1st Lieut. Clyde R. Abraham, 2d Infantry, has been named as judge advocate. The other officers detailed as members of the court are Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, Signal Corps; Capt. Albert A. Clark, Medical Corps; Capt. John Randolph and Lieuts. Claire R. Bennett, Joseph A. McAndrews, Ralph C. Holliday, Edward F. Wittell and Woodfin G. Jones, all of the 2d Infantry.

Pvt. Charles Rhema, Company F, 2d Infantry, has been transferred to the Hospital Corps and has been ordered to the Department hospital for duty.

Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, Company C, 2d Infantry, Cpl. Clarence W. Fry, is, at his own request, reduced to the grade of private.

The following named enlisted men of the 2d Infantry have been detailed with the Machine Gun Company: Pvt. Oscar Durham, Harry Schartz and Volney F. Moore, all of Company B.

Pvt. Charles C. Saunders, Company K, and Pvt. David Birch, Company G, 2d Infantry, have been relieved from special duty in the quartermaster's department as carpenters and have been directed to report to their companies for duty.

Pvt. Harold Woods, Company K, 2d Infantry, has been detailed on special duty as mail orderly, vice Pvt. Arber J. Warren, Company F, relieved.

Before the war tourists yearly spent about \$100,000,000 in Italy.